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The Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies was held in Washington, D. C. on January 20-21, 1955. During the business session, the following were elected as officers and members of the Board of Directors: Howard Mumford Jones (Harvard University), *Chairman*; Theodore C. Blegen (University of Minnesota), *Vice-Chairman*; William R. Parker (New York University), *Secretary*; Harold B. Hoskins (Foreign Service Institute, Department of State), *Treasurer*; John Hope Franklin (Howard University) and Whitney J. Oates (Princeton University), members. Agnes B. Meyer and Eric Larrabee were elected as Members-at-large.

The high point of the meeting was an invitational public session at the Hotel Washington which was attended by some five hundred persons. The speakers, Agnes B. Meyer and Howard Mumford Jones, were introduced by the Chairman of the Council, C. W. de Kiewiet. This issue of the *Newsletter* is devoted almost entirely to this aspect of the annual meeting.

Opening Remarks

By C. W. DE KIEWIET

The American Council of Learned Societies for the first time in thirty-six years has convened a public meeting as part of its annual meeting. This is an experiment. We welcome you to this meeting and hope profoundly that the experiment will be a success. Tonight the speakers will address themselves to the subject, "The Future: The Scholars' Responsibility." There are those, even in our own society, who claim that the future may be the soldiers' responsibility, the responsibility of industry, or perhaps even the responsibility of individual senators. We are before you tonight in order to present the claim of the American scholar and humanist to share in that responsibility. In our society, much though it has benefited from education, there are still those who see the scholar as a distant, a somewhat strange, even an inscrutable phenomenon. Part of our hope is to become more familiar to people like yourselves who come from a busy metropolis in American society. The scholar, ladies and gentlemen, is not, in spite of tradition, one who lives in

an ivory tower. His greatest successes, not in this generation alone but throughout the generations, have been achieved in the marketplace, in a close relationship to the people amongst whom he works.

We of the humanities—the American Council of Learned Societies is the central organization, the society representing the humanities—feel that we have two functions, and we claim that in at least one function we have satisfied. The first function is to attach the minds of men to the achievements of the past, to its wisdom, to its triumphs, to its successful morality. And if this is, as we believe, still one of the stable societies on the face of the earth, we feel that we can proudly claim that our instruction has had a great and significant share in achieving that stability. However, we have a function which may seem to some to conflict with the first function, and that is to disengage men's minds from the past so that they can embrace the future. Right at this moment we are going through a crisis in this country, the equivalent of which, I think, can be found in Europe of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At that time men were just emerging from that period of great exploration of the world's surface where they found not merely a new geography but new religions, new philosophy, new mathematics, a whole host of new concepts that had to be absorbed into the mind not merely of the scholar and intellectual but of the ordinary man in Western Europe before he could cope with this vast new world that had been uncovered. In this country I think it is entirely fair to say that a vast new world, greatly more dangerous than the new world that had been uncovered in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has been uncovered to our gaze. Consequently, it is incumbent upon the American world of scholarship, headed by the American Council of Learned Societies, to make men acquainted with these new proportions, these new concepts, these new magnitudes in the modern world. How else can we be adequate to the future that lies ahead of us?

As Chairman of this meeting, it is my very great privilege to present to you two speakers who will undertake to enlighten us in this quest for a new understanding, in this effort to make ourselves as a nation more adequate to the tasks that lie before us.

Learning and Liberty

BY AGNES E. MEYER

I WONDER whether you share my disappointment that the behavior of Western man is becoming less and less heroic, now that his supremacy is challenged for the first time. This lack of self-confidence, courage, and resolution in the face of the communist menace seems inexcusable, given the enormous resources of knowledge, technological skill, and material wealth that Western civilization commands.

It is my thesis tonight that this loss of self-confidence is due to lack of a philosophical springboard or, more simply, of generally accepted moral standards. Many of the traditional bases of ethical principles have crumbled and new ones have not yet been forged. Thus we are split personalities who betray our own ideals but assert them the more loudly, the more we fail to live up to them. Since common bonds are impossible to achieve without a common basis of ethical endeavor, our communities are torn by group animosities which they cannot resolve. People are lonely, restless, unhappy, because a cleft has sprung up in our society between the mass of the people and those who are best fitted by knowledge and experience to guide them.

That is the fundamental explanation of the wave of anti-intellectualism which is sweeping the country. Moreover, fear of the intellect, or what Confucius called "the superior man", and fear of communism have become interlocked, because political demagogues who wish to preserve the status quo, are afraid of the critical and dissenting role of the free mind. These two fears have been so cleverly fomented that intelligence and disloyalty have become synonymous for many Americans. This is beyond a doubt one of the most dangerous developments of the past year.

It is a tragic situation. For freedom of the mind is basic to all our civil freedoms—and integrity of the mind is basic to moral conduct. Let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that communism is making progress the world over solely because of the *economic* poverty of the free nations. Communism is marching forward with alarming strides chiefly because of the *moral* poverty of the West. Nowhere is this moral poverty more glaringly apparent than in our own country.

Since your distinguished organization together with the scientific societies represent the best minds and the greatest pool of knowledge and skills we possess, I have come here tonight to plead for your active cooperation in what seems to me the greatest challenge our democracy has ever had to face,

the problem of creating a new morality based firmly on democratic principles which can unify our divided people and help them to live together in peace and freedom.

When our Congressional demagogues first began their assault upon our colleges, universities and the public school system, many people counter-attacked in the false hope that if we eliminated these demagogues, their whole campaign to establish control of the mind would crumble. But the situation is not so simple. The evil influence of these men lives after them because the McCarthys, the Jenners and the Veldes were the *result*, not the *cause* of the anti-intellectualism which colors the atmosphere of our society, our Federal Government and the right-wing of our Congress.

The social situation in our country today is so fluid, so complex and so confused that I shall have to over-simplify the issues in this short survey of the rise of anti-intellectualism, the conflict it has created between freedom and authority and some of the methods I can visualize to counteract its destructive negativism.

Such an analysis is urgent despite the progress in the moral responsibility of the Senate. The dignified conduct of Senator Watkins' committee and the censure of McCarthy will probably restrain the passionate anti-intellectualism of the Senatorial investigations. But the security program of the Federal Government is still a dangerous example of the menace to democracy when intelligence is feared and the free mind is considered a threat to the safety of the nation.

Justice, as we have always understood it—a fair and open trial, the right to legal defense for those who cannot afford it, and judgment on the basis of reliable factual evidence—has been ignored. Many of the ablest people in our government and in our Federally controlled research projects were dismissed arbitrarily without consideration for the rights and dignity of the individual.

The offenses committed against democratic procedures in the name of security have been so numerous and often so secretly carried out that only someone who lives in Washington and hears the cries of the victims, knows how near we have come to a refined version of the Inquisition. When finally Dr. Oppenheimer, the example par excellence of the superior man, was publicly denounced for reasons that nobody could understand, the security proceedings attained the awesomeness of Greek tragedy—nemesis overtaking the hero for crimes not committed by him but for which because of his innocence and virtues, he becomes the archsymbol and the sacrifice.

Why has this hatred of the intellect gained such headway? Why have the American people remained supine, while the nation's standards of

morality and honor were dragged in the dust? Such rapid degeneration never takes place in any civilization unless it is the outcome of profound, latent weaknesses which have long existed without being clearly recognized. And however the Congress tries to revamp the security program, it will still remain the tool of petty tyrants unless we try to diagnose the disease that afflicts our body politic.

Our complex society is made up of many worlds which impinge upon each other but at least two of them are widely separated. I feel the distance between them because my work makes it necessary to shuttle back and forth between the two. One of these is the world of the local community where people today live their daily lives under the stress of fear, anxiety, and confusion. They are exposed, for the first time in our history, to the everpresent danger of war from which they see no way of escape. They know, moreover, that these dangers will not abate in any foreseeable future. They are assailed, day in, day out, by a barrage of facts concerning international tensions and domestic problems which they can neither assimilate nor forget. So they become more and more disturbed, as they ask themselves and each other questions to which they can find no answer. As a result of their difficulties and frustrations, our citizens suffer, consciously and unconsciously, from what can only be described as civil battle fatigue.

This all-prevailing discontent does not arise as during the 19th century from rebellion against entrenched wealth. The American people are more prosperous than ever, especially those who were formerly impoverished. These latter cannot be called middle-class groups; they lack the usual attributes of a middle-class culture. I can only describe them as nouveaux riches proletarians, whom I first discovered during my war journeys through our industrial centers. Then these people, just off relief, had enjoyed bonanza war salaries for two years, yet they were very unhappy. "We thought all our troubles would be over if only we had enough money" they said to me. "But now we find that our troubles have just begun." They found that possession of gadgets and comfort was not enough. This uneducated population kept migrating during and after the war without sinking their roots in any community. They are still milling around within the community or between communities. As a result, every city, town or village is torn by animosity and strife. The American people have lost confidence in themselves because they lack the effective and disinterested leadership they need to find common motivations, common purposes, and the will to carry them out.

The psychology of this newly rich proletariat is not unlike that of the nouveaux riches Texas oil millionaires for they have the same history. Both groups are conservative because they want to hold on to their money. They are isolationist for the same reason. They see communist subversives everywhere and they hate the intellectuals as dangerous socialists or communists.

who want to upset the free enterprise system which has given them economic security. What they lack without knowing it, is *emotional security*.

Far removed from this turmoil and ferment is the world of the colleges and universities, which looks to the common man as serene as the heights of Mt. Olympus. He hears, to be sure, that higher education needs more money; he hears grumbling that the students make life difficult for the professors because they are no longer well prepared in our deplorable public schools; he reads frequent academic blasts directed toward the public school system as if it existed in some foreign and rather barbaric territory which the universities have only just discovered because the inhabitants are making trouble for them. In comparison with his own life, the average American sees college and university life as a sinecure, giving its personnel, whether high or low, the security, the contentment and the solidarity that no longer exist anywhere in the surrounding world.

This obviously is not a true picture of what transpires in the Halls of Academe; but it is an accurate description of the impression that exists in the popular mind. You know how hard many a scholar works today not only within his university but on dozens of committees concerned with his field of research and with major problems of national defence. Indeed the immense amount and variety of research going on in our colleges and universities today is perhaps a more fundamental contribution to the progress and freedom of our country than that made by our politicians or industrialists. Conscious that you are put upon as never before and that you struggle valiantly to meet unprecedented demands, you do not realize that your activities take place in a remote atmosphere. They are not the kind that touch directly upon the life and daily problems of the average citizen. And now that fearful officials, scheming politicians, and ignorant crowds are suddenly firing heavy guns at the walls of your citadels, you are naturally tempted to draw the portcullis, to be over-anxious about the attacks on academic freedom and therefore loath to analyze objectively why the multitude no longer appreciates that you are conscientiously performing the most serious of all tasks—a task which you alone can carry out—namely, the preservation of our culture and our democratic values.

Many university presidents are aware that this gap exists between their institutions and the general public. Several have organized new services to the general public. But these sporadic efforts will not solve a problem so profound. For this split between learning and the people, knowledge and action, theory and practice, is an ancient heritage of Western civilization which we have accepted too long and too uncritically. Its origins go back to Greece that bequeathed us the idea of a higher realm of fixed absolutes and an inferior realm of experience, change and practical matters. During the

Middle Ages, now the ideal of every reactionary, the scholastics widened the gap established by Greek philosophy between eternal values and natural goods. Work was associated with the primeval curse and left to slaves and serfs. The contempt in which these classes were held was transferred to the work they did. Thinking was considered "spiritual", work as "materialistic." This is the undemocratic tradition from which we suffer, a dualism which is now actually encouraged by the neo-conservative writers. The development of education in America has also tended to maintain this gap between thought and action, between the learned world and the masses.

Most of our modern philosophers have been content to adopt this false dichotomy and together with our neo-conservatives in the political, clerical and economic fields, they now preach that we must be "spiritual", without defining what they mean by the term and without revealing any qualities in their own personalities that might justify its use. We must beware of this ambiguous word "spiritual." Its propaganda value is due to its vague emotionalism and its cloudy atmosphere of all that is honorific. The constant and careless use of the word "spiritual" by all sorts of people, good and bad, only adds to our mental confusion and makes our people ashamed of their greatest virtue and asset, their material achievements. For our high per capita productivity is the result of devotion to individual achievement, hard work and the desire for progress—all traits with profound moral values. To the extent that our industrial development has encouraged an over-emphasis upon materialism, the trend cannot be reversed by preaching that we should place spiritual ends above material means. Ends and means are inseparable. The clergy and theologians add to this obscurantism when they attack secularism as atheistic. Our government is secular, our courts are secular, and our public schools are secular and will remain so unless our democracy is turned into a theocratic state.

Let us bear in mind that idealism and spirituality when separated from empirical methods and experimental utilization in concrete social situations are vague semantic mouthings and deeply dangerous to our pragmatic democracy. They are often a cloak for the schemes and plottings of those who wish to gain control, under the pretense of superior ends, of the thoughts, activities and purposes of other human beings.

Thus at a moment when we must overcome our inherited body-mind split which still separates our universities from the people, there exists a powerful movement to widen it.

It is necessary to point out that the development of education in America has also tended to maintain this enormous distance between the learned world and the masses. Before World War I we educated only our elite while

the majority of youngsters went to work at an early age, often under frightful conditions.

This tradition was broken by the people themselves during the twenties.

Then the first generation descendants of the millions of ignorant peasant immigrants our country had welcomed before and after the turn of the century, began to flood our public high schools as well as some of our colleges for the first time. This was the strategical moment when our educational leadership should have asserted itself. Instead, encouraged by grants from the Federal Government, vocational training was allowed to swamp the humanistic studies which could have given it deeper significance by placing it in a wide frame of historical, social and economic reference. The people got what they wanted but not what they needed. The high schools were the worst offenders for there the popular pressure was strongest but the colleges also succumbed in great numbers.

The public schools during the twenties made an heroic contribution to the national stability. The "Americanization" of the immigrant children, holding various religious beliefs and speaking only foreign tongues, their induction into our American traditions, emotions and ideals, was the work of our public school teachers. But precisely because this basic problem of creating unity out of diversity, was such a heavy task for the lower schools, that was the moment when the college and university professors who now criticize the mediocrity of the public school curriculum, should have stepped in and prevented it from becoming mediocre. Their surrender then to a mob psychology was a surrender of educational responsibility for which the over-worked public school teachers and administrators are not alone to blame. As the schools became more and more crowded during the thirties, our endeavors to educate the children of more recent immigrants were less effective. Millions of our people never went beyond the fourth grade. Other millions did not go to school at all. But even those who went to high school and college were frequently so poorly prepared in over-crowded classrooms that the college years were wasted. During the depression and the second world war we neglected our public schools shamefully. We were caught between a tremendous upward surge of population and a downward trend in education. We hadn't the vision to see that this was bound to lead to catastrophic social disorder. Parents also neglected their children while both father and mother worked in war industries. And yet we are surprised that we now have so much crime and delinquency among the teen-agers. In some war areas where the public schools were strong, there was social order and delinquency was under control. Wherever the schools were weak, the children paid the price in moral degeneration. What between our bargain counter education with something for every taste, and the appalling physical conditions with which the teachers had to cope, we turned out the vast army of illiterate or semi-

literate people who distrust the learned world, especially the abstruse world of science which they resent most because it produced the H bomb. This newly prosperous, semi-educated proletariat cannot be expected to have a respect for the minds of other people since it has none for its own mind.

McCarthy was able to exploit and mobilize these people because he is one of them. He speaks their language, shares their emotional insecurity and was therefore able to make them feel for the first time that they count and that through him they had power. We cannot afford to forget how large and how fanatical his following was. The vast power which this irresponsible man accumulated should be a perpetual warning to us that mass phobias can be incited, public opinion manipulated and conformity of ideas imposed upon our people if the best minds of the country are so isolated that they no longer enjoy the respect of the masses, no longer speak their language, no longer understand their hopes, anxieties and fears. When principle and practice are divided, when our scholars are no longer statesmen and our statesmen are no longer scholars, when the common man cannot rely upon the intellectual to rescue him from whatever commonness he may reveal, then the field is wide open for demagogues to step into the vacuum and say to the people "Follow me, boys."

Nor can we take any comfort from the fact that one set of demagogues has been relegated to the side lines. A new crop is sure to spring up at long as we remain a society divided against itself, unable to release its latent moral and intellectual capacities and to recognize its own immense virtues. We have now arrived at a point where many intellectuals are afraid to act, and many people are afraid to think.

What, then, is the antidote to this cleft in our culture, which is the real cause of our self-doubt, insecurity, and immorality? What can the learned and scientific societies do to heal this breach before another cleverer gangster comes along—and I see a few likely candidates in the offing—and fastens his hold permanently upon the questing soul of the American people?

The learned world must now realize that it is the first line of defence of American freedom.

The universities must see themselves as the chief agencies for bridging this gap in our society between theory and action. It is in their power to do this because intellectual integrity, the chief basis of democratic morality, still exists among the scholars and scientists whose whole magnificent achievement rests upon the objective pursuit of truth, regardless of personal ambitions and predilections.

Nobody should presume to tell you how this can be done. But I wish in all humility, to suggest a few methods that would make an impact on com-

munity life—the only point of view from which I have any right to speak. In that spirit, I wish to propose an immediate and a long term program. For one thing is certain. The colleges and universities cannot achieve a clearer vision of their social responsibilities and their relationship to the total community except through new experimental programs of active participation in the problems of the day.

The Senate is at long last approaching the task of reviewing the methods now used in the security program. It is not enough to change them superficially. It must be pointed out that this program became unjust and degrading because it was carried out without regard for democratic principles—the dignity of the individual—and for truth itself. It was motivated largely by the same combination of anti-communism and anti-intellectualism that was apparent in the persecutions by our Senatorial Inquisitors. It is, moreover, the best example one could find of how abject fear of communism has brought out into the open our double standards of morality.

Since I must criticize some of our highest officials, I would like to preface this cold analysis of their conduct by stating that I respect these men. For I am sure they are not conscious of the unfortunate influence their double standards have had upon our own citizens and those of other countries. Yet the honorable and effective security program our country needs *cannot* be established until its present fundamental weaknesses are understood.

In the State Department, for example, it was Secretary Dulles' responsibility to protect his employees from injustice. Yet time after time Mr. Dulles yielded to political pressure and allowed honest men to be martyred on insufficient evidence. Many have been dismissed in secret hearings without being confronted by their accusers and without defense by legal advisers. Charges have sometimes been flung at officers of the State Department, the refutation of which could easily have been established by the Department, itself, on the basis of its own records. What are we to think of a government that makes no effort to establish the truth and defend it? This witch hunt, moreover, was directed largely against the ablest men in the Foreign Service. John Patton Davies, the most recent example, had been cleared again and again—nine times in all. He had the approval and support of all his superior officers. Yet Secretary Dulles after admitting his loyalty acquiesced in his dismissal because of "failure to meet the standard which is demanded of a Foreign Service officer" without defining this standard. One man who is still in the State Department, David Linebaugh, had the courage and the honesty to declare that the real security of the nation may be endangered by Secretary Dulles if the freedom of foreign officials to speak their minds is jeopardized by the intimidating effect of Mr. Davies' unwarranted castigation. But this is just the last of many such unjustified dismissals. That the whole morale of the State Department is undermined by this failure to maintain our demo-

cratic judicial procedure is common knowledge. Senator Wiley reported after his return from Europe that our Foreign Service is also demoralized.

Yet Secretary of State Dulles has declared that America is "spiritually the strongest nation in the world." There is that ambiguous word "spiritual" again. What meaning can this word "spiritual" have for Mr. Dulles in the light of his failure to uphold our democratic principles of justice and morality in his own department?

Another split personality is Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture—in ordinary life a highly esteemed and honorable man. Yet he dismissed Mr. Ladejinsky, one of the ablest experts in his department, without giving him a personal hearing, on the questionable testimony of some ex-communists, after the State Department gave proof of his loyalty.

The President has added to the moral confusion in the Ladejinsky case by declaring that he is neutral.

The record of the Senatorial hearings on security has been condemned by Senator Watkins but this fundamental problem of double-dealing still persists in that august body. Senator Jenner recently demanded that one rule of equity be established for passing judgment on fellow Senators but that these rules be ignored for passing judgment on all other citizens. Such men do not even know that they are devoid of moral judgment.

No wonder that Vannevar Bush, with the honest mind that still exists among scientists, summed up his indictment of the security program by saying: "Suspicion and distrust are rampant in the land. We are on the verge of abandoning our most cherished freedoms. We have nearly lost our greatest advantage over the enemy—our mutual regard and trust as a people."

Yet the President announced last week that no major changes in the security program are planned. Yesterday he said "perhaps." But the President also said: "I want the White House to be an example to the nation." In this sincere effort the President will be handicapped as long as he allows his cabinet officials to keep their so-called spirituality and their moral standards in separate compartments. If the free mind and our national honor must be sacrificed to attain security, then the American dream was a fool's paradise. The very foundations of democracy show signs of decay when our highest officials no longer practise what they preach.

The learned societies have made an excellent reply to the vicious attacks of Congressman Reece upon their integrity. The scientific societies have pointed out repeatedly that the security measures endanger the free mind and therefore the growth of knowledge upon which this nation will ultimately depend even for its physical security. But these forthright, factual analyses of the danger to our country have not had the impact they should have had. Isn't it possible that these statements were weakened because they came from separated groups of intellectuals? Would the humanists and the

scientists not be more effective if they healed their own artificial split between the things of matter and of mind which is a survival from a dualistic past? The central problem of modern life is precisely to do away with all the artificial barriers that keep up this division between the natural and the social sciences, of the real and the ideal, which is now so glaringly illustrated in the unfortunate behavior of our government officials and the daily life of our people. You must now call the attention of the President and his advisers to the need to accept an ordered body of fact and right attitude of enquiry. Those disciplines the humanities and the sciences share alike. Therefore your defense of the intellect will scarcely have its full effect unless the humanists and scientists cooperate as joint defenders of the role of the trained mind in modern society.

As the Congress seems determined to review the security program, you may think that no further action is needed from the learned groups. Do not be lulled into passivity by such promises. The profound moral criticisms of the security program now needed cannot be made by politicians who care less for truth than for their personal survival. It can only come from you whose disciplines preserve the power of objective analysis and judgment.

Who else can tell our Cabinet officials that they must learn to get over the idea that talent, experience and brains are expendable and that our complex national and foreign problems can be managed by any good Eisenhower Republican? There is so little understanding of the value of trained minds among certain of our government officials. They do not seem to know how rare they are and how important it is to keep and respect them.

That is why the government saw nothing immoral in allowing anonymous, ignorant young bureaucrats to determine the loyalty of officers whose qualities they were unfit to evaluate. These decisions should be in the hands of people whose judgment, whose capacity for moral discrimination fit them for this extremely serious and delicate responsibility. At present the ignorant, whether in the Federal government or the Senate, are sitting in judgment on the intellect and venting upon it their fear, jealousy and spite.

That is why honorable men even in the lower echelons of our government services have been dismissed and their lives ruined without concern for facts or for human rights. You must insist that the government in its own interests and in the people's interests establish the truth and not rest until it has done so. This means that it must investigate all denunciations and do it fairly and conscientiously before the officer is charged publicly with misconduct.

Above all, my friends, you alone can make it clear to the President that he is responsible for the conduct of his cabinet officials and that the White

House will never become an example to the nation if he remains neutral on moral issues.

If constructive criticism of the security program is the most urgent problem in the defense of morality and the intellect, our most serious long term problem is to reach all of our children with an education that will prepare them to lead responsible lives in our complex modern society. The American Historical Association has made a decision of far-reaching importance that could help to bring this about. It could well become a model example of closer cooperation between the universities and the public school system. A committee under the chairmanship of Sidney Painter, of Johns Hopkins University, has decided that the most useful thing the American Historical Association can do is to aid public school administrators and teachers to improve their curricula as well as the methods by which the curricula are used for the encouragement of knowledge and thought. The Association has decided to furnish booklets and aids, bibliographies and digests that will assist teachers, and supply through its members advice and encouragement throughout the communities of the country. This program envisages the establishment of a Service Center for History Teachers which will distribute the new materials and arrange conferences between school teachers and the nation's leading historians. Instead of sitting back and criticizing the methods of the public school teachers, these scholars are using the positive approach of increasing and encouraging good teaching. To be sure, such a program of cooperation with the public school system of the country will require tact, for our over-worked and underpaid teachers have become sensitive under the barrage of criticism to which they have been subjected. But nobody knows better than they how much they are in need of scholarly, constructive leadership if they are to make the progress now needed to improve the educational standards in our over-crowded public schools. The mere psychological effect upon the teachers of such a program, the moral as well as professional support it will give them, can go far to ease the tensions that now exist between the universities and the people. For the learning process involved in this practical program will not be one-sided. While the teachers improve their teaching, the university historians will gain invaluable insights into the problems, anxieties and pressures with which our teachers, our children and their parents are struggling in their daily life.

Similar programs of cooperation with the public schools are needed in every field of the humanities and especially in the various sciences. In my work for community reorganization I am especially eager to see our many distinguished social scientists, anthropologists and psychologists cooperate in devising better programs of action and helping laymen like myself to execute them.

There is another educational problem on which your influence could be decisive. At this very moment, most of our national voluntary groups—women's organizations, labor unions, and teacher organizations—are trying to persuade the President to support bi-partisan legislation on Federal aid for school construction. We know that at present the total sum needed is twelve billion dollars.

The Senators and Congressmen who favor legislation for school construction must necessarily wait for the message the President has promised to send to Congress on February 15th.

Is it too much to ask you singly or in groups to write President Eisenhower and your Senators in support of this legislation? The moral degeneration of youth, now one of the nation's major headaches, will be accelerated unless the standards of public education are speedily improved throughout the country. And though more classrooms is not the whole answer to this problem, the States can struggle more successfully with the need for better teachers and better salaries, if some of the burden of construction is lifted off their backs. Surely your own interests are directly involved. For unless we train more gifted scholars and more scientists, the future of the universities and of the nation itself is threatened. Unless we begin at once to educate all of our people as far as their talents permit, we are headed toward a mobocracy whose frightening possibilities we can visualize on the basis of our recent experiences.

In other words, I am asking you, perhaps out of my own deep need for guidance, in trying to build a more orderly society, to become politically active in any and all ways that may seem good to you. Why preserve the great traditions of the past unless the resources of the past are put at the disposition of the present? The contribution our scholars have already made to such endeavors is tremendous. But life cannot be justified in a period of mortal combat unless it is intensified to the uttermost possibilities of experience. The world battle is essentially a moral one. It is a battle between reactionary methods that control the mind, and democratic methods that enlist the full play of the mind, between abstract ideologies that rely on specious propaganda and our American pragmatic way of life that seeks a path to knowledge and truth through reason, analysis and intelligent discrimination between the worse and the better.

What is at stake in this battle between force and freedom is the American faith in the power of reason and in the ability of the human mind to solve human problems. If the Learned Societies restore that democratic faith to the American people as the basis of a new morality, then their courage will revive, their native generosity and tolerance will assert itself once more, and the unity our people seek will be restored to them.

The wave of anti-intellectualism would never have gained such momen-

turn had we not failed for years to inculcate in our children the ability to think for themselves. Only if the child learns to respect his own intelligence, can he learn to respect that of others. Then the gap between the universities and the people would be closed, and democracy could become what it should be—a common heritage, a common work and a common destiny. Since our people have no leadership today that dares cope with these profound problems, I see no way of bringing the nation back to sanity, tolerance and mutual trust unless the learned groups, both humanistic and scientific, unite in such an endeavor. The means I have suggested come from a limited perspective. Your joint thinking and joint solutions are far more important than any suggestions of mine. But I am convinced that basic to the nation's defense of freedom is a renewed respect for the integrity of the mind. Only if democracy learns to live as it thinks, can it be restored to moral force. The problem of constructing this new morality is the greatest single challenge our nation has ever had to face. It is the surest method of developing the latent capacities of our people, and the contributions they can make to the more humane world that can be glimpsed just beyond the horizon. But I for one have absolute faith in you. I haven't the slightest doubt that the learned and scientific societies can and will bring to the demands of the present world revolution the same grandeur of vision that our forefathers brought to the Nation's first—no less dangerous—revolution.

What's Past Is Prologue

BY HOWARD MUMFORD JONES

SINCE I am a scholar, nakedly and unashamedly so, I shall begin with two quotations, the one written after World War I, the other written after World War II. The first is from Bernard Shaw's preface to the third edition of *The Quintessence of Ibsenism*; the second is from the latest issue of the quarterly *Nieman Reports*, published by the Nieman Fellows in Journalism. Here is Shaw:

"Since the last edition of this book was printed, war, pestilence and famine have wrecked civilization and killed a number of people, of whom the first batch is calculated at not less than fifteen millions. Had the gospel of Ibsen been understood and heeded, these fifteen millions might have been alive now; for the war was a war of ideals. Liberal ideals, Feudal ideals, National ideals, Dynastic ideals, Republican ideals, Church ideals, State ideals, and Class ideals, bourgeois and proletarian, all heaped up into a gigantic pile of spiritual high explosive, and then shovelled daily into every house with the morning milk by the newspapers, needed only a bomb thrown at Sarajevo by a handful of regicide idealists to blow the centre out of Europe. Men with empty phrases in their mouths and foolish fables in their heads have seen each other, not as fellow-creatures, but as dragons and devils, and have slaughtered each other accordingly."

I doubt that performances of Ibsen's plays would have checked or prevented world slaughter, and I need not remind this audience that Shaw uses the word "ideals" with a meaning all his own. The important element here, however, is that in discussing World War I, he interprets that titanic conflict as a struggle of cultures and a conflict among values, just as he emphasizes the mischievous misinterpretation of cultures by politicians and the press, not in Britain only, but in all the world. He speaks of fifteen million dead. By 1946 this number had so increased that if the entire population of the United States were to be wiped out tomorrow, the mass of human beings dying would still be smaller than the number of those who have perished of violence, disease, or starvation as a result of warfare in the twentieth century. Since 1946, we have had, of course, other wars.

Shaw wrote in 1922. My second quotation concerns a world theoretically at peace, despite recent disturbances in Central America, and is from an address delivered in New Orleans by George Chaplin, editor of the *New Orleans Item*. Mr. Chaplin said:

"I pretend no expertness in Latin-America. I have never been south of Bolivar's monument in Santa Marta. But . . . I am here as . . . one who has faith in his hemisphere and who believes the destinies of all of us are inseparable. In a forum at Northwestern University a Caracas editor lamented our over-simplified idea of Latin-America—an idea, he said, 'in which a guitar, a sombrero, a burro, a song or a dance, a bullfight, a revolution, and a love affair are the essential elements.' " "While we tend to speak of Latin-America as an entity," he continued, "we are really talking about 20 different nations. Peru . . . is no more like Uruguay than Spain is like Switzerland." He dilated on the difficulties of newspaper coverage over so vast and complex an area, and grimly remarked: "We have learned a lot about geography lately by reason of bloodshed." I sometimes think that bloodshed is the only successful school of world affairs, but this is in my darker moments.

Mr. Chaplin's remarks differ from those of Shaw in at least three particulars. They concern this hemisphere only and not the world; they concern nations that are theoretically on our side; and they concern an area that, in comparison with Asia or Europe, is relatively at peace. I believe the image of Latin-America at least among thoughtful North Americans is slightly less grotesque than it was when O. Henry published *Cabbages and Kings* and helped to fix the stereotype of the banana republic, but New Orleans looks upon itself as the commercial and cultural entrepot of Middle America—that is, the Gulf of Mexico, Central America, southern North America, and northern South America, so that if in 1954 a responsible editor of a Louisiana newspaper finds current notions of Latin-America thus naïf, we must infer that our knowledge is still naïf, still inadequate.

I put these passages side by side, though they were written thirty years apart, because they illustrate the ever deepening need, if for no other reason than our own survival, of the kind of knowledge the humanities exist to give. Chesterton somewhere remarks that if he were a landlady, he would be less interested in the financial references proffered by a proposed lodger than by the nature of his belief in God. I know that rhetoric betrays, but since I am neither Milton nor Wagner, imaginatively capable of picturing so grandiose a scene as the twilight of the world, I have no other weapon than rhetoric to persuade you of my profoundest belief; namely, that the struggle in the world is a struggle among value-systems. Of course the common thought is that the world is divided between the communist powers and the free nations—that is, between Russia and the United States—and that the struggle between these mighty opposites is a naked struggle for power. The difficulty and the tragedy of the human predicament in our time goes deeper and farther than this primary, if practical, assumption. The profound fact about the twentieth century is deeper than this political truism, the profound fact is that for the first time in history the four quarters of the globe are arrayed

against each other—the Atlantic community against Russia, Asia against the West, Africa against Europe and Asia, the white man against the yellow man, the Muslim against the Jew, the Christian against the Communist, the scientist against the statesman, and the poet, the painter, the philosopher, and the saint against a world that has produced this sublime and senseless tragedy. The true bitterness of the struggle is, I think, what Shaw pointed out a quarter of a century ago. The true bitterness of the struggle does not lie in political tensions only, nor in military conflicts; the true bitterness of this conflict, which suggests the Immanent Will in Hardy's *The Dynasts*, is that all the value systems think they are mutually exclusive and therefore hostile. But if we are to comprehend the nature of this titanic age, we must approach the issues in historical terms and from the point of view of humane scholarship.

This is not the popular doctrine. In the first place, as Merle Curti pointed out in his presidential address before the American Historical Association, suspicion of learned men, intellectuals, artists, and philosophers—that is, of individuals who are committed to the good of mankind and to a stable international order—has been endemic in American history. Politicians pooh-pooh the notion that metaphysics or music has anything to do with the problem. All nonsense, they murmur. Just build enough airplanes and manufacture enough bombs, and you can impose peace on the world. What has in the past imposed peace on the world, however, is not airplanes and bombs or their equivalent, but systems of values and systems of ideas; as, for example, Roman law, Saracenic tolerance among races, or a common cultural inheritance, as among the Scandinavian nations.

In the second place, popular doctrine is that defense will get us through, or a new security program will get us through, or throwing out the party in power, or a year of prayer, or a fresh shipment of engineering technologists and agricultural experts to backward areas. Each of these has its value, but it is a subordinate value. The technologist, for example, sent to the teeming East but trained to encourage American laziness—that is, to reduce manual toil—finds himself disoriented in a situation where the need is to multiply jobs, not reduce them, and in a culture that combines the utmost reverence for life with an apparent indifference to the fate of individuals. Similarly a year of prayer is a sublime concept, and I honor the pure and faithful souls who undertake it. It is no fault of theirs that addresses to a Christian deity are not always persuasive in Muslim or Buddhist ears and are still less efficacious in countries where religion is regarded as the opiate of the masses. I shall not farther particularize. Our difficulty is briefly this: *The grave weakness in the security system of the United States presently is that, ignoring humane scholarship, our thinking about other nations is always thinking in the present tense.*

In France, in Mexico, in China, in India, in other lands not hypnotized by the knife-edge present, they know that history is the most unchanging fact in present time. We may devoutly wish that Chinese, Arabs, Jews, Russians, Hindus, or Pakistanis would not behave as they do; and we send out books and experts to Americanize them, or democratize them, or modernize them, but it is always in our own terms. I wonder what the American response would be to teams of Confucians trying to accomplish something similar in these states. Would we not cry out—"They don't understand our ways, they don't understand our history?" *De te fabula narratur*. What is sauce for the Asiatic gander may conceivably be condiment for the American goose.

Mr. Chaplin said he pretended to no expertness about Latin-America. I can pretend to no expertness about anything save a few parts of British history and a few parts of American history. But as an example of how cogent humane scholarship can be, without deviating from its commitment to truth, let me turn to a book just published by a colleague of mine, Professor Benjamin Rowland of Harvard, a member of the fine arts department. The book is called *Art in East and West: An Introduction through Comparisons*. Nothing can be simpler than the task Professor Rowland set himself, which was, by analyzing a statue, a landscape, a flower-painting, a portrait by a Western artist, and then by finding its counterpart in Eastern art and analyzing that counterpart in analogous terms, to show the differences between Orient and Occident in their outlooks upon the visible and invisible universes.

Thus Professor Rowland prints two pictures, one of a statue of Apollo from the archaic period in Greece and one a Jain statue of a nude ascetic, equally archaic to our eyes, and asks us to look at them. By way of preliminary direction he says: "Since Western man has always been entranced with his own image, the human figure in the West has always appeared to artists as a beautiful subject in itself, its beauty to be revealed in terms of muscular structure, action, the revelation of emotion through expression or pose, or simply as an always endearing subject that could be exploited for the purposes of all kinds of design." "The worship of the human body as a beautiful, disciplined mechanism, as the home of the human spirit, and as a reflection of divine beauty is the most familiar reflection of the Greek view of life and has never lost its hold on the tradition of the West." What of the East? Indian portrayal of the human image is totally different. "In Indian art," we read, "the human figure is not pictured for its own sake, nor with any interest in the precise articulation of the muscular structure in any scientific manner. . . . As a general rule, Indian artists with no interest in anatomy *per se* carved figures to suggest the warmth and fullness of the flesh, or the presence of enlivening breath or *prana* by their abstract manipulation of the swelling interlocking planes of which the body is composed . . . In the Far East the representation of the human figure in early times had a predominantly didac-

tic function of illustrating . . . ethical Confucian behavior . . . It is not the beauty of the figures, but the beauty of the moral that is important." He adds: "the Jain figure represents a spiritual, not an aesthetic ideal. Its nudity is conditioned by ascetism, not pride in physical beauty. Whereas in the Apollo the emphasis is on muscular structure, in the body of the Jain ascetic there is a complete suppression of muscular or skeletal structure even in an abstract way . . . The stance of the . . . figure is intended to suggest the supernally motionless state of a being withdrawn in the timeless serenity of yoga, not the athletic vigor implied in the tension of the Greek statue."

Well, it may be said, this is all very interesting, even acute, it leads us to look at the two statues with fresh eyes, but what has it to do with the cold war? How can it solve the Indian population problem, or improve the harvest, or get Premier Nehru on our side? And your practical man ships another load of tractors to India, where land is divided by the square foot, not by the square mile as here, where tractors run easily.

Softly, softly. Surely the line of descent from Greek delight in muscular structure to the beautiful, disciplined mechanism of the American tractors, which are but extended muscular structures, is clear enough. Surely also Western delight in the human figure as an object in itself helps us understand Western belief in individualism. But if these things are patent, is it not patent also that if Indian tradition shows little interest in the human figure as a muscular engine and still less interest in an athletic ideal, our whole approach to a theory of individualism needs to be corrected, so far as India is concerned? If the Indian sculptor takes this delight in the warmth and fullness of the flesh because it contains enlivening breath, the breath that enlivens is not the breath of economic man, or of political man, or even of agricultural man, but the breath of eternity in a special and significant sense, which Professor Rowland makes clear when he says it "is intended to suggest the supernally motionless state of being withdrawn in . . . timeless serenity . . . , not the athletic vigor implied in the tension of the Greek statue." Professor Rowland reminds us that Western man "has always been entranced with his own image." When we substitute our own image for the image of man traditional in an ancient culture not our own, subtle but extremely practical puzzles follow from the error. I am far from saying the Indians are unable to understand engineering, or incapable of exertion, or hostile to individual effort, or opposed to our notion of democracy. But it does seem reasonable to infer that in a culture in which athleticism for its own sake is not a common ideal, in a culture in which the contemplation of eternity is somewhat more immediate than it is in the United States, a culture in which, as Santha Rama Rau told the Corning Conference, every village has its philosopher, and the philosopher is honored, one cannot drive tractors over the land and instantaneously produce democracy like that in Plainville, U.S.A. "In every nation,"

wrote Ruskin in *The Stones of Venice*, "I believe that changes of government are the expression rather than the causes of character. They are the evidences, not the instruments of its prosperity or distress; and the history of every people ought to be written with less regard to the actions of which their government was the agent, than to the disposition of which it was the sign." This simple truth is what practical people always forget.

Guns and butter are never enough, though practical people from Xerxes to Adolf Hitler always think so. The executive director of the American Council of Learned Societies reminds us that there are now as many Russians in the world as there are Americans, twice as many Indians, and three times as many Chinese. It is going to be extremely difficult either to hold down or hold off six times our own number, no matter what amount of guns and butter we manufacture, if we continue to believe that we are the chosen few and that civilization is synonymous with Americanism only. Yet, in view of this almost desperate need of understanding world cultures, including our own, we continue to pour endless millions into scientific research or into the investigation of modes of behavioral control, as if the ideals of Christ were merely a benevolent version of Orwell's *1984*. But the spirit of man is not a rudimentary accident, it is a primary cause in time. My academic office is in the Widener Library. It is symbolical that when I want a book about India I have to go down to the third basement, but it is significant that when I get there I find nine shelves of volumes devoted to a single man—Mahatma Gandhi, who had no belief in guns and only a reserved interest in butter.

Ignorance is not a weapon. We all agree to this stark statement. When, however, we get into a war of survival, as we did in 1941, we discover that ignorance is the only weapon we have in this field, and hastily try to repair decades of neglect by improvising area and language programs concerning most of the rest of the world. That these programs succeeded in any degree can only be ascribed to miracle, but that miracle will not inevitably recur in some third great crisis, nor can the most optimistic argue that the long-range effect of these programs has been in the least consonant with what was hoped from them. The compliment to the cogency of humanistic scholarship implied, though the compliment was forced by circumstances, was well deserved and should teach us that, like Chesterton's landlady, if you want to know whom to trust, it is in the long run less important to know his economic potential than it is to find out his philosophical resources.

It is my deepest conviction that cultures live or die, succeed or fail as expressions of the spirit of man, not as producers of goods for consumption or exchange, and not as examples of behavioral patterns. If this be challenged by cynicism as an *ex parte* plea by a humanist for the humanities, I can but refer you to the great address with which Dr. Robert Oppenheimer concluded the celebration of the bicentenary of Columbia University when, a

scientist speaking of the life of science in the modern world, he dared to say that "we can help, because we can love, one another" in "a world in which none of us can find hieratic prescription or general sanction for any ignorance, any insensitivity, any indifference." Why is this? It is because, as Toynbee points out, "science operates in a spiritual medium from which it can never detach itself"—a spiritual medium that is the product of thousands of years of history.

On the pedestal under a female figure in front of the National Archives Building you will find the phrase, "What's past is prologue," from *The Tempest*. We shall misinterpret Shakespeare if we infer that the prologue is no further part of the play. We did not construct the National Archives building for the dead past to bury its dead, but for the living past to teach us in the present how to be wiser, saner, humbler men. If we continue to neglect or starve humane scholarship, as we presently seem to want to do, we shall further impoverish the present. But to find out what we presently are and where we are going, we must know what we have been and what others have done; and this, because the humanities are at once the creation and the interpreters of the past, is the great purpose of humanistic scholarship. The past is prologue, or can be made so if we are wise, to a maturer national life, a stabler world, and, unless we wish to be frightened by a ventriloquist masquerading as perpetual present tense, to something better than either existence or co-existence—and that is a world in which security becomes a function of the spirit of man, not of the spirit of anxiety. That is the purpose of humane scholarship.

Concluding Remarks

By C. W. DE KIEWIET

As Chairman, I would like to have your permission for a minute or two to try to summarize some of the main points that have been made, in a sense putting into my own words some of the thoughts which have been expressed by our speakers. If there was one thing that impressed me in what Mr. Jones said, it was this: We have to clear our minds of certain concepts that have become traditional, the concept, for example, that in order to save our own lives we must be prepared to take the lives of others; and substitute for it a concept that is by no means new and has been discovered time and time again in the wisdom of the humanities, that in order to save our own lives we must be prepared to save the lives of others. War in itself is a defeat and the process of war is merely a means of distributing tragedy and disaster. Those are concepts, I think, that the humanities know familiarly, and are concepts to which we have the responsibility of giving freshness and validity in our own generation.

What struck me as peculiarly pertinent in what Mrs. Meyer said was that phrase where she talked of the intellectual lowering the portcullis. The existence of communism in our generation is in a sense an indictment of ourselves. I think it was a Renaissance historian, a great humanist, Jacob Burckhardt, who once pointed out that heresy arises when the prevailing faith no longer satisfies the spiritual needs of the generation. Communism is a heresy that has arisen because of conditions within ourselves. Now, unfortunately, there are those who would import into our society the consequences of the success that communism has so far achieved in the present world. Communism insists that it is no longer a heresy, that it has become a powerful, consistent orthodoxy; and consequently within that communist society difference and criticism tend to be regarded as heretical, seditious and treasonable. We have that awful marriage in dictatorial societies between heresy and treason, with all the obloquy and punishment that are visited upon those crimes. Now we have men who are trying to equate with heresy and sedition the differences that we as scholars feel entitled to express; and consequently a trap is set for scholars which some of us fall into and have been broken by.

But the trap I would like to emphasize is a somewhat different one. Because the dangers have been great, I think we have been inclined—and some of us perhaps have shown marked inclination—to lower a portcullis between ourselves and the danger, to withdraw within the sanctuary of our discipline,

within the asylum of our institution, and to say that what goes on in the world, dangerous and menacing as it is, is little or none of our concern. That withdrawal is the real treason. And I think this meeting was called tonight in a sense as a manifestation, as an expression of faith, that the American Council of Learned Societies, as the proud spokesman for the humanities, has no desire or intention of lowering such a portcullis between itself and the fate of society.

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DIRECTORY OF CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES

American Philosophical Society.

Founded, 1743; incorporated, 1780.
Address: 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania.

Officers:

President: Owen J. Roberts

Vice-Presidents: George W. Corner, Alfred V. Kidder, Oliver E. Buckley

Secretaries: Richard H. Shryock, Henry

Allen Moe

Curator: Fiske Kimball

Treasurer: Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company

Executive Officer: Luther P. Eisenhart

Librarian: William E. Lingelbach

Qualifications for membership: Resident members of the Society are elected from among citizens or residents of the United States who have achieved distinction in the sciences or humanities, in letters, in the practice of the arts or of the learned professions, or in the administration of affairs. Their number may not exceed five hundred, nor may more than thirty be elected in any one year. Foreign members of the Society are elected from among persons who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States, and who are of the greatest eminence for their attainments in science, letters, or the liberal arts. Their number may not exceed seventy-five, nor may more than eight be elected in any one year. The prescribed number of members in both categories has now been reached with the result that members are elected only to fill vacancies created by death.

Membership: Resident, 500; Foreign, 75. Total, 575.

Dues: None.

Meetings in 1954: April 22-24 and November 11-12 in the Hall of the Society, Philadelphia; over 200 persons in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: April 21-22 and November 10-11, in the Hall of the Society, Philadelphia.

Honors and awards given by Society: John F. Lewis Prize (an annual award "to the American citizen who shall announce at any general or special meeting of the Society, and publish among its papers, some truth which the Council of the Society shall deem worthy of the award"): awarded to Robert Livingston Schuyler, Gouverneur Morris Professor Emeritus of History, Columbia University, in April 1954; Magellan Prize (awarded from time to time "to the author of the best discovery or most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy"): awarded to Captain Van Horn Weems, USN (ret.), in recognition of his invention of methods and instruments for celestial navigation.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing committees: Finance, Research, Meetings, Hall, Publications, Library, Nomination of Officers, Membership.

Publications in 1954:

Proceedings (98); *Transactions* (44); *Memoirs* (36 and 37); *Year Book*. Editor, Luther P. Eisenhart, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Founded and incorporated, 1780.
Address: 28 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: John E. Burchard

Secretary: William C. Greene

Treasurer: Horace S. Ford

Qualifications for membership: "The Academy shall consist of Fellows, elected from citizens or residents of the United States of America. . . . They are arranged in four Classes, according to the Arts and Sciences in which they are severally proficient. . . .

The number of Fellows shall not exceed thirteen hundred fifty." Fellows are nominated by the Academy.

Membership: Fellows, 1,073; Fellows Emeriti, 55; Foreign Honorary Members, 149.

Dues: Resident Fellows, \$15.00; Non-resident Fellows, \$5.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, May 12; meetings are held monthly at the House of the Academy from October through May, ordinarily on the second Wednesday; attendance varied from 100-200.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, May 12; other meetings follow the same schedule as above.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, National Academy of Sciences, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Affiliations with international bodies: Through its Committee on International Relations the Academy considers and participates in a number of programs of international scope of interest to men of learning, including the work of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, the exchange of scholars, technical assistance programs, and hospitality to foreign scholars.

Standing committees: Amory Prize, Auditing, Finance, House, Meetings, Membership, Nominating, Permanent Science Fund, Publication, Rumford Fund, Warren Fund.

Publications in 1954:

Proceedings (83); *Bulletin* (parts 7 and 8). Editor, Walter M. Whitehill, Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

"Totalitarianism, proceedings of a conference held at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, March, 1953," edited with an introduction by Carl J. Friedrich. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1954.

The papers of the Conference on the Validation of Scientific Theories, first published as articles in the *Scientific Monthly*, are to be put forth as a book.

Major research enterprises:
Under the Committee on the History

of Activities of the Federal Government in Science a two-year project under the direction of Hunter Dupree is nearing completion.

Under the Committee on the Acceptance of Scientific Theories an investigation is in progress on the various factors, including the logical, social, cultural, economic, etc., involved in the acceptance of scientific theories, under the direction of Philip Frank.

American Antiquarian Society.

Founded and incorporated, 1812.

Address: Park Avenue and Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: Thomas W. Streeter

Director: Clarence S. Brigham

Secretary: Clifford K. Shipton

Qualifications for membership: Honorary.

Membership: Resident, 200; Foreign, 7.

Dues: None.

Publications in 1954: *Proceedings* (vol. 64, parts 1 and 2). Editor, Clifford K. Shipton, Park Avenue and Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Meetings in 1954: April 21, Boston, 45 in attendance; October 20, Worcester, 55 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: April 20, Boston; October 19, Worcester.

American Oriental Society.

Founded, 1842; incorporated, 1843.

Address: 329 Sterling Memorial Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

Officers:

President: Murray B. Emeneau

Vice-President: Gustav von Grünebaum

Secretary-Treasurer: Ferris J. Stephens

Qualifications for membership: Corporate (any person in sympathy with the purposes of the Society); Student (any person in sympathy with the purposes of the Society and registered as a student in a duly accredited institution); Life (payment of stated fee); Honorary (distinguished foreign scholar).

Membership: Corporate, 860; Life, 102;

Honorary, 24; Honorary Associate, 2. Total, 988.

Dues: Corporate, \$7.00; Student, \$3.00; Life, \$150.00 less one-half the amount already paid as dues; Honorary, none.

Publications in 1954:

Journal of the American Oriental Society (vol. 74 and Supplement No. 17). Editor, Henry M. Hoenigswald, Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

American Oriental Series (vol. 37), *Kassiten Studien 1, Die Sprache der Kassiten*, by Kemal Balkan.

Major publication ventures: Three volumes in the American Oriental Series are in press.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Union of Orientalists.

Standing committees: Nominating, Promotion of Oriental Research, Membership, Enlargement of Resources.

Special activities during 1954: Annual meeting; publications.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, April 13-15, New York City, 178 in attendance; Middle West Branch, April 9-10, Chicago, 41 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, April 19-21, Toronto.

International congress scheduled: International Congress of Orientalists, 1958.

American Numismatic Society.

Founded, 1858; incorporated, 1865.

Address: Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York.

Officers:

President: Louis C. West

Vice-Presidents: A. Carson Simpson, Samuel R. Milbank, Wheaton J. Lane

Secretary: Sawyer McA. Mosser

Treasurer: The Hanover Bank

Chief Curator: George C. Miles

Librarian: Richard P. Breaden

Qualifications for membership: Interest in numismatics.

Membership: Fellows, 122; Associates, 645; Honorary, 11; Corresponding, 34. Total, 812.

Dues: Fellows, \$17.50; Associates, \$7.50. Meetings in 1954: Annual, January 16; 53 in attendance. Fall, November 13; 93 in attendance. All meetings were held in the Society's Museum, New York.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, January 15; Spring, April 9; Fall, November 12. All meetings will be held in the Society's Museum, New York.

Honors and awards given by Society: J. Sanford Saltus Medal, awarded to Sydney Waugh; Archer M. Huntington Medal, awarded to Charles T. Seltman.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Numismatic Commission.

Standing committees: Publications, Award of the Saltus Medal, Award of the Huntington Medal, United States Coins, Greek Coins, Roman Coins, Mediaeval Coins, European Coins, Contemporary Coins, Latin American Coins, Oriental Coins, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations, and War Medals.

Library facilities: The Society maintains a library which is open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily except Sundays, Mondays, and holidays.

Publications in 1954:

Numismatic Literature (Nos. 26-29); *Proceedings of Annual Meeting*. Editor, Sawyer McA. Mosser, The American Numismatic Society.

Numismatic Notes and Monographs (No. 128, *The Venetian Gold Ducat and Its Imitations*, by Herbert E. Ives, edited and annotated by Philip Grierson).

Hispanic Numismatic Series (No. 3, *Coins of the Spanish Muluk al-Tawa'if*, by George C. Miles).

Important activities during 1954: Summer Seminar in Numismatics; remodelling and opening of Western Exhibition Room. Preparation and installation of an exhibition devoted to medals and decorations.

New programs planned for 1955: Summer Seminar in Numismatics.

American Philological Association.

Founded, 1869; incorporated, 1937.

Address: Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

Officers:

President: Harry Caplan

Vice-Presidents: George E. Duckworth, C. Bradford Welles

Secretary-Treasurer: Paul MacKendrick

Qualifications for membership: "Any lover of philological studies may become a member of the Association."

Membership: Individual, 1,065; Institutional, 128. Total, 1,193.

Dues: Annual, \$6.00; Sustaining, \$10.00 (annual) or \$5.00 (life member); Joint (husband and wife), \$10.00; Life, \$250.00 or thirty years of continuous membership.

Meetings in 1954: December 28-30, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts; held jointly with the Archaeological Institute of America with 567 persons in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: December 28-30, Morrison Hotel, Chicago; with anticipated joint registration with the Archaeological Institute of America.

Honors and awards given by Association: Award of Merit "for outstanding contribution to scholarship" (given in 1954 to B. D. Meritt, Institute for Advanced Study; H. T. Wade-Gery, Oxford University; M. F. McGregor, University of British Columbia, for *The Athenian Tribute-Lists*).

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Affiliations with international bodies: Fédération Internationale des Etudes Classiques; Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.

Standing committees: Nomination, Finance, Publication of Monographs, Award of Merit, Educational Training and Trends.

Publications in 1954:

Transactions and Proceedings (84). Editor, Francis R. Walton, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

What About Latin? A pamphlet for Vocation Guidance Counselors in High Schools, edited by a committee of the Association, W. E. Gwatin, Jr., Chairman, W. L. Carr, Consultant.

Important activities in 1954: Activity of Committee on Educational Training and Trends (on status of classics in American education); publication of Guidance Pamphlet.

Important activities planned for 1955: Publication of *Servius III* and Monograph XVII, *Exclusus Amator* by Frank O. Copley, University of Michigan. Continuation of work of Committee on Educational Training and Trends.

Archaeological Institute of America.

Founded, 1879; incorporated, 1906.

Address: 608, University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.

Officers:

President: Henry T. Rowell

Honorary Presidents: William Bell Dinsmoor, Sterling Dow, Louis E. Lord, Hugh Hencken, Kenneth J. Conant

Vice-President: Carl W. Blegen

Honorary Vice-Presidents: T. Robert S. Broughton, David M. Robinson, Mary Hamilton Swindler

General Secretary: Cedric Boulter

Treasurer: Walter C. Baker

Recorder: Christine Alexander

Executive Committee: Frank E. Brown, George M. A. Hanfmann, Clark Hopkins, Carl A. Roebuck, Inez Scott Ryberg, Rodney S. Young

Qualification for membership: Payment of dues.

Membership: 2,460.

Dues: Annual, \$10.00; Student, \$5.00; Associate, \$5.00; Sustaining, \$15.00; Contributing, \$50.00; Fellow, \$100.00; Life, \$200.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 28-30, Boston. There are about 160 meetings yearly of local societies throughout the country.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, December 27-29, Chicago.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Affiliations with international activities: *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*.

Standing committees: Ancient Glass, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, Foreign Honorary Members, Index of the *Journal*, Istanbul, Monographs, Nominations, Norton Lectureship, Program,

Resolutions, Study of the Lecture Program, Time and Place of the General Meeting.

Publications in 1954:

The American Journal of Archaeology. Editor-in-chief, Richard Stillwell, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Archaeology. Editor, Mrs. Gladys Weinberg, 1401 Anthony Street, Columbia, Missouri.

Archaeological Newsletter. Editor, Jotham Johnson, Washington Square College, New York University, New York 3, New York.

Bulletin. Editor, Constantine G. Yavis. Major research projects directed or supported by Society: Color movies on archaeological subjects.

Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

Founded, 1880.

Address: In care of the Secretary (Charles F. Kraft), Garrett Biblical Institute, Northwestern University Campus, Evanston, Illinois.

Officers:

President: Amos N. Wilder

Vice-President: J. Philip Hyatt

Secretary: Charles F. Kraft

Treasurer: Virgil M. Rogers

Qualifications for membership: Active—Nomination by members (includes teachers of the Bible in theological seminaries and in colleges and universities; rabbis, priests, and ministers with interest in Biblical scholarship; a few advanced graduate students); Honorary—Residence and nationality outside the United States and Canada; a selected group especially distinguished for high attainments as Biblical scholars.

Membership: Active, 1,110; Honorary, 19. Total, 1,129.

Dues: Active, \$6.00. Those who have been members for fifty years are automatically exempted from further payment of dues; donation of \$100.00 at the time exempts the donor from further payment. Honorary, none.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 28-30, Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York; approximately 275 in attendance. Southern Section—

March 29-30, Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina; approximately 50 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, December 28-30, Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York. Mid-West Section—April 18-20, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, meeting jointly with American Oriental Society. Southern Section—March 28-29, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. New England Section—May 7, Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; representative on the Board of Trustees of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Affiliations with international activities: Cooperation with the American Schools of Oriental Research in archaeological excavations and manuscript projects in the Near East; no direct support through the Society but directly to the American Schools of Oriental Research. International New Testament Manuscripts project in cooperation with the British Committee, the Church Fathers Commission of the Prussian Academy, and the Benedictine Monastery at Beuron; the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant to the Society for this purpose. Fraternal delegates to the Society for Old Testament Study of Great Britain, the International Congress of Orientalists, and the International Congress of Old Testament Scholars.

Standing Committees: Membership, Finance, Program, Research Projects.

Publications in 1954:

Journal of Biblical Literature, quarterly (LXXIII). Editor, (1954) Robert C. Dentan, General Theological Seminary, New York, New York.

Important activities scheduled in 1955: VIIIth International Congress for the History of Religions, Rome, April 17-23.

Modern Language Association of America.

Founded, 1883; incorporated, 1900. Address: 6 Washington Square North, New York 3, New York.

Officers:

President: Louise Pound*First Vice-President*: Lawrence M. Price*Second Vice-President*: Norman L. Torrey*Executive Secretary*: William R. Parker*Treasurer*: John H. Fisher

Qualifications for membership: Regular (any person nominated by a member and approved by an officer of the Association); Honorary (election by the Association; maximum, 40).

Membership: Regular, 8,252; Honorary, 37. Total, 8,289.

Dues: Regular, \$7.00; subscriptions to *PMLA* (by institutions), \$10.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 28-30, Hotel Statler, New York; 4,200 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, December 27-29, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Council on Education (associate).

Affiliations with international bodies: Commission Internationale des Langues et Litteratures.

Standing Committees: Editorial (for *PMLA*), Book Publications, Research Activities, Program (for annual meeting), Trends in Education, Honorary Members, New Variorum Shakespeare, Auditing, International Cooperation.

Publications in 1954:

PMLA, quarterly (68) with two supplements (Proceedings, Bibliographical Supplement—Annual Bibliography; and Directory—list of members, other useful addresses, and articles of general professional interest). Editor, William R. Parker, 6 Washington Square North, New York 3, New York.

The Rediscovery of Sir John Mandeville, by Josephine Waters Bennett.

American Historical Association.

Founded, 1884; incorporated, 1889.

Address: Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

Officers:

President: Lynn Thorndike*Vice-President*: Dexter Perkins*Treasurer*: Solon J. Buck*Executive Secretary*: Boyd C. Shafer

Qualifications for membership: Interest in the study of history in America.

Membership: Total, 6,138 (including 15 foreign honorary members).

Dues: Regular, \$7.50; Students, \$4.00; Life, \$150.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 28-30, New York; 2,000 registration.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, December 28-30, Washington, D. C.

Honors and awards given by Association:

The George Louis Beer Prize of about \$200.00 awarded annually for the best work on any phase of European international history since 1895 (given in 1954 to Wayne S. Vucinich, Stanford University, for *Serbia Between East and West*). The John H. Dunning Prize of about \$140.00 awarded biennially for a monograph on any subject relating to American history (given in 1954 to Gerald Carson, for *The Old Country Store*). The Albert J. Beveridge Award of about \$1,000.00 and publication awarded annually for the best original manuscript on the history of the United States, Latin America, or Canada (given in 1954 to Arthur M. Johnson, for *The Development of American Petroleum Pipe Lines: A Study in Enterprise and Public Policy, 1862-1906*). The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize of \$200.00 awarded biennially for a monograph in the field of European history (given in 1954 to W. C. Richardson, Louisiana State University, for *Tudor Chamber Administration 1485-1547*). The Watumull Prize of \$500.00 awarded triennially for a work on the history of India originally published in the United States (in 1954 divided between W. Norman Brown, University of Pennsylvania, for *The United States and India and Pakistan*, and D. McKenzie Brown, University of California at Santa Barbara, for *The White Umbrella*).

The Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize of \$100.00 awarded quintennially for the best work in the field of modern British and British imperial and Commonwealth history. The Carnegie Revolving Fund for annual publication of

historical monographs from the whole field of history (given in 1954 to Edward V. Gulick, Wellesley College, for *Europe's Classical Balance of Power*, and C. Conrad Wright, Lecturer, Harvard Divinity School, for *The Beginnings of Unitarianism in America*).

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; Social Science Research Council; National Council for the Social Studies; American Council on Education.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Committee of Historical Sciences.

Standing committees: Executive, Committee on Committees, Nominating, Teaching, Documentary Reproduction, Honorary Members, Historians and the Federal Government, International Relations, separate committees for each prize award.

Publications in 1954:

American Historical Review (LIX). Editor, Boyd C. Shafer, Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association.

Writings on American History. The Roots of French Imperialism in Eastern Asia, by John F. Cady.

Messrs. William Pepperrell: Merchants at Piscataqua, by Bryon Fairchild.

Era of the Oath: Northern Loyalty Tests During the Civil War and Reconstruction, by Harold M. Hyman.

History of Marshall Field and Co.: 1852-1906, by Robert W. Twyman.

Robert Morris, Revolutionary Financier, by Clarence L. Ver Steeg.

Important activities during 1954: Annual meetings; publications.

Important activities planned for 1955: Annual meeting; publications; continuation of job register; establishment of a historical service center.

American Economic Association.

Founded, 1885; incorporated, 1923.

Address: In care of the Secretary (James Washington Bell), Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Officers:

President: John D. Black

Vice-Presidents: Earl J. Hamilton, Paul A. Samuelson

Executive Committee: Gerhard Colm, David M. Wright, Norman S. Buchanan, George J. Stigler, Milton Friedman, Ruth P. Mack

Ex Oficio Members: Calvin Bryce Hoover, Simon Kuznets

Secretary-Treasurer: James Washington Bell

Qualifications for membership: Anyone interested in promoting the scientific discussion of economic problems, or in securing the advantages of membership in such an Association, may apply to the Secretary. Upon endorsement by a member, and upon the payment of annual dues, he will be entitled to all advantages of membership.

Membership: Annual, 6,866; Family, 123; Honorary, 19; Junior, 363; Complimentary, 46; Life, 69; Subscribers, 2,925. Total, 10,411.

Dues: Annual, \$6.00; Family, \$1.00 (additional); Junior, \$3.00; Subscribers, \$10.00; Contributing, \$25.00; Life, \$100.00 or more in a single payment.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 28-30, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan; 1,636 registered.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, December 28-30, Hotel Commodore, New York, New York.

Honors and awards given by Association: Francis A. Walker Medal awarded once every five years. John Bates Clark Medal awarded once every two years.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, Social Science Research Council, also representatives on the National Bureau of Economic Research, Commission on Economics in Teacher Education, and on several *ad hoc* organizations.

Affiliations with international bodies: The International Economic Association. This Association, founded in 1948, is composed of member economic associations of twenty-four major countries and is supported by contributions from UNESCO and from dues paid by member societies. The AEA has, since its foundation, contributed double the amount of its dues (namely, twice \$200.00 per annum) in the interests of promoting such an organi-

zation and also, perhaps, because its president was selected from our membership: J. A. Schumpeter and, upon his death, Gottfried Haberler, and since 1953 Howard S. Ellis.

Standing committees: Research and Publications, Public Issues, International Cooperation, Honors and Awards, *ad hoc* Committee on Graduate Training in Economics, Foreign Honorary Members, *ad hoc* Committee on Economics in Teacher Education, *ad hoc* Committee on the Status of the Profession, *ad hoc* Committee on the Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Report on Graduate Education in Economics.

Publications in 1954:

American Economic Review, quarterly (XLV). Editor, Bernard F. Haley, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

Papers and Proceedings. Editor, James Washington Bell, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Supplement (11 pages) to the 1953 *Handbook*.

Yearly revision of Information Booklet which describes purposes and activities of the Association.

International Economic Papers, issued by the International Economic Association under the co-sponsorship of the Royal Economic Society and the American Economic Association.

Translation of Leon Walras' *Éléments d'Economie Politique Pure*, by William Jaffee, published by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, and Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (published in 1954 and distributed by Irwin in the American market).

The University Teaching of Social Sciences: Economics, an International Economic Association publication, issued under the auspices of UNESCO and distributed by Columbia University Press in the American market under the sponsorship of the American Economic Association (pp. 300; price, \$2.00).

Major publication ventures: Vol. VII of the "Readings Series," on *Fiscal Policy* (Arthur Smithies and J. K. Butters, editors).

Important activities during 1954: Continue promotion work on publications se-

ries; namely, *Survey* volumes, "Readings Series," and "Translation Series." Preparation is under way for the publication of a revised edition of the *Directory* of the Association. *Ad hoc* committees are active in exploring the Association's role in economics in education along a wide front; freedom of teaching, research, and publication; implementing recommendations made in a report on graduate education in economics.

Important activities scheduled:

1955: On migration of peoples, probably in Italy.

1956: A conference on Latin America at Rio de Janeiro or Santiago, as well as an international congress at Rome.

1957: Conferences on the basic philosophy of the science of economics and on economic problems of the Near East.

American Folklore Society.

Founded, 1888; incorporated, 1906.

Address: Box 5, Bennett Hall, 34th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

Officers:

President: Herbert Halpert

First Vice-President: William N. Fenlon

Second Vice-President: J. Mason Brewer

Secretary-Treasurer: MacEdward Leach

Qualifications for membership: Interest in folklore.

Membership: Individual, 800; institutional, 320. Total, 1,120.

Dues: Individual, \$5.00; Institutional, \$6.50; Student, \$3.50; Husband-Wife, \$6.00; Life, \$100.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 29-30, New York, New York. Five discussions held and attendance at each of them approximately 80.

Meetings in 1955: Spring meeting, May 6-7, Bloomington, Indiana. Annual, December.

Honors and awards given by Society: Stafford Fellowship in American Folklore.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned

Societies; American Anthropological Association; Modern Language Association.

Standing committees: International Relations, Education.

Publications for 1954:

Journal of American Folklore, quarterly (67). Editor, Thomas A. Sebeok, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Supplement to the *Journal of American Folklore* (67). Editor, MacEdward Leach, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

"Albanian and South Slavic Oral Epic Poetry," by Stavro Skendi.

"North American Indian Musical Styles," by Bruno Nettl.

Major publication venture: Tristam Coffin is preparing an index to the *Journal of American Folklore* that will cover every volume published from 1888 to the present.

Important activities during 1954: Meetings and publications.

Important activities scheduled: Oslo, Norway, July-August 1955.

Major research enterprise: Preparation of a *Handbook of Folklore* which will be a reference book.

New programs planned for 1955: Major new program is an elaborate study of myth.

American Philosophical Association.

Founded 1901 (Western Division founded 1900).

Address: Care of the Secretary (William H. Hay), Department of Philosophy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Officers:

Chairman: Glenn R. Morrow

Secretary-Treasurer: William H. Hay
Qualifications for membership: Regular (full-time teaching and/or research in the professional field of philosophy, evidenced usually by the doctorate; full-time teaching in philosophy, or publishing which indicates interest in and capacity for philosophical work); Associate (advanced graduate students, part-time teachers from other fields, and others not fulfilling qualifications for regular membership).

Dues: Established by the three regional divisions; at present \$4.00 for each division.

Membership: Regular, 1,322; Associate, 155. Total 1,477.

Meetings in 1954: Western Division, Urbana, Illinois, May 6-8; 220 in attendance.

Pacific Division, Seattle, Washington, September 6-7; 80 in attendance.

Eastern Division, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, December 28-30.

Meetings in 1955: Western Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing, April 28-30.

Pacific Division, September or December, place unknown.

Eastern Division, last weekend in December, place unknown.

Honors and awards given by Association: Arthur E. Murphy of the University of Washington was chosen to give the Carus Lectures in 1955. These will be subsequently published at the expense of the Paul Carus Fund. The lectures will be delivered at the 1955 meeting of the Pacific Division.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Institute of Philosophy (Paris), Fédération International des Sociétés Philosophiques, Interamerican Philosophical Society.

Standing committees: Editorial Center, Publications, International Cultural Cooperation, Information Service, Teacher Training and Recruitment.

Publications: *Annual Proceedings and Addresses* (vol. 27). Editor, William H. Hay, Secretary.

Major publication ventures: Work continues on The Series of Source Books in the History of Science, especially on Mediaeval Science, Botany, and Twentieth-Century Science.

Major research projects directed or supported by Association: The Committee to Advance Original Work in Philosophy, which is a committee created by the Western Division of the Association, is engaged in planning collaborative research in Political Philosophy.

American Anthropological Association.

Founded and incorporated, 1902.

Address: In care of the Secretary (William S. Godfrey, Jr.), Logan Museum, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

Officers:

President: George P. Murdock

President-Elect: Emil Haury

Secretary-Treasurer: William S. Godfrey, Jr.

Executive Secretary to the Executive Board: William S. Godfrey, Jr.

Executive Board: Harry Hoijer, Lauriston Sharp, Jesse D. Jennings, A. Irving Hallowell, Alexander Spohr, Fay-Cooper Cole

Qualifications for membership: Members (open to any applicant); Institutional subscribers (any institution, library, etc.); Exchanges (carefully selected institutions in foreign countries with an eye to strategic placement of the Association's publications); Fellows (professional qualifications as established by the Constitution and approved by the Executive Board); Foreign Fellows (professional anthropologists in countries other than the United States and Canada); Liaison Fellows (active in allied fields, demonstrated interest in anthropology); Associate Fellows (graduate students and undergraduate majors concentrating in anthropology).

Membership: Total, 3,265.

Dues: Members, \$8.50; Associate Fellows, \$8.50; Fellows, Liaison Fellows, Foreign Fellows, \$13.60; International subscribers, \$9.00; Exchanges, something in return, preferably worth reviewing.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 28-30, Detroit, Michigan; 411 persons in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, November, Boston, Massachusetts.

Honors and awards given by Association: Viking Fund Medal and Award (in 1954 given to Robert Redfield).

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, Social Science Research Council, National Research Council, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Congress of Anthropologi-

cal and Ethnological Sciences, International Council of Scientific Unions, International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

Standing committees: Auditing, Program, Local Arrangements, Viking Fund Medal and Award, Resolutions, Nominations, Recovery of Archaeological Remains, American Native Languages, Kidder Award.

Publications during 1954:

American Anthropologist (56). Editor, Sol Tax, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Bulletin of the American Anthropological Association, four numbers. Editors, Frederick Johnson and William S. Godfrey, Jr., sequentially.

MEMOIR 75. *Studies in Chinese Thought*. Editor, Arthur F. Wright.

MEMOIR 76. *Studies in Islamic Cultural History*, by G. E. von Grunebaum.

MEMOIR 77. *Potam: A Yaqui Village in Sonora*, by Edward H. Spicer.

MEMOIR 78. *The Montagnais "Hunting Territory" and the Fur Trade*, by Eleanor Leacock.

MEMOIR 79. *Language in Culture*. Editor, Harry Hoijer.

International congress scheduled: International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 1956.

American Political Science Association.

Founded, 1903; incorporated, 1950.

Address: 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Officers:

President: Charles McKinley

President-Elect: Harold D. Lasswell

Vice-Presidents: Hubert H. Humphrey, Lindsay Rogers, Charles S. Hynehan

Secretary: Harvey C. Mansfield

Treasurer: Edward H. Litchfield

Executive Director: Evron M. Kirkpatrick

Qualifications for membership: Open to persons interested in scientific study and discussion of government and international affairs.

Membership: Regular, 3,127; Student, 1,054; Life, 84; Family, 18; Institu-

tional, 1,801. Total individual, 4,283. Grand total, 6,084.

Dues: Regular, \$10.00; Family (when another member of the family is already a member of the Association), \$2.00 additional; Student, \$4.00; Contributing, \$25.00; Life, \$250.00.

Meetings in 1954:

- Annual, September 9-11, Chicago, Illinois.
- Midwest Conference of Political Scientists, April 29-May 1, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
- New England Political Science Association, (information not available).
- New York State Political Science Association, April 30-May 1, Syracuse, New York.
- Northern California Political Science Association, May 8, San Mateo Junior College, San Mateo, California.
- Oklahoma Political Science Association, (information not available).
- Pacific Northwest Political Science Association, in conjunction with Western Political Science Association, April 9-10, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.
- Pennsylvania Political Science Association, April 9-10, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Southern California Political Science Association, November 20, Claremont, California.
- Southern Political Science Association, November 3-5, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Southwestern Social Science Association, April, Dallas, Texas.
- District of Columbia Political Science Association, December, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Meetings in 1955:

- Annual, September 7-9, Boulder, Colorado.
- Southwestern Social Science Association, April 8-9, Dallas, Texas.
- Western Political Science Association, September 6, Boulder, Colorado.
- Oklahoma Political Science Association, meeting to be determined in the future.
- Midwest Political Science Association, May 5-7, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.
- Southern California Political Science Association, July 8, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.
- Pacific Northwest Political Science Association, April, Moscow, Idaho.
- Pennsylvania Political Science Association, April 22-23, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania.
- New York State Political Science Association, meeting to be determined later.
- Southern Political Science Association, November, Atlanta, Georgia.
- New England Political Science Association, probably first weekend in May.
- Northern California Political Science Association, April, San Francisco Bay area.
- District of Columbia Political Science Association, December.

Honors and awards given by Association: Best Book of the Year Awards made at the Annual Meeting of the Association—Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for the best book in the field of government and democracy (given in 1954 to Bertram M. Gross for *The Legislative Struggle* and Merle Fainsod for *How Russia is Ruled*). Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation Award for the best book in the field of government and human welfare (given in 1954 to Lloyd H. Fisher for *The Harvest Labor Market in California* and G. Coleman Woodbury for *The Future of Cities and Urban Redevelopment and Urban Redevelopment and Practices*).

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Council on Education; Social Science Research Council; Governmental Affairs Institute.

Affiliations with international bodies: The Association cooperates with the International Political Science Association in sponsoring round tables and conferences. In cooperation with the Governmental Affairs Institute it arranges for foreign political scientists to attend meetings of the Association or to confer with outstanding members of the profession in this country.

Important conferences scheduled: International Political Science Association

Third World Congress, August 21-27,
Stockholm, Sweden.

Publications in 1954:

The American Political Science Review, quarterly (XLVIII). Editor, Hugh L. Elsbree, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The Directory of The American Political Science Association, published in January; *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952*, the report of the Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegation was published in five volumes under the editorship of Paul T. David, Malcolm Moos, and Ralph M. Goldman; *American State Legislatures*, Committee on American Legislatures of The American Political Science Association.

Major publication ventures: The Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegation with Paul T. David as Director, was sponsored by the Association through a grant obtained for the purpose and in cooperation with the Brookings Institution. Political scientists in every state, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska participated in the findings. The Association has a similar project underway on the nomination process in 1956.

Major research enterprises: *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1956* by the Brookings Institution with the cooperation and sponsorship of the American Political Science Association.

Important activities during 1954: Sponsorship of the Congressional Internship Program which brought five political scientists and five journalists to Washington for direct participation in the executive branch of the government; publication of *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952*; publication of *The American Political Science Association Directory*; a successful Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois in September where political scientists gathered to participate in a two and one-half day program.

Bibliographical Society of America.

Founded, 1904; incorporated, 1927.
Address: P. O. Box No. 397, Grand Cen-

tral Station, New York 3, New York.

Officers:

President: Lawrence Clark Powell

First Vice-President: John D. Gordan

Second Vice-President: Donald F.

Hyde

Secretary: Herman W. Liebert

Treasurer: C. Waller Barrett

Permanent Secretary: Jean N. Weston

Qualifications for membership: Interest in bibliography and bibliographical research.

Membership: 1,300.

Dues: Active, \$5.00; Contributing, \$25.00;
Sustaining, \$100.00; Life, \$150.00.

Meetings in 1954: January 29, The New York Historical Society, New York. Annual meeting, May 22, The Library, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

Meetings in 1955: Mid-winter, January 28, New York City. Annual, May 13, Chicago, Illinois.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing committees: Finance, Publications.

Publications in 1954:

The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, quarterly. Editor, Earle F. Walbridge, New York University, New York 3, New York.

Major research enterprises: On behalf of the Lilly Endowment, Inc., of Indianapolis, the Society is supervising *A Bibliography of American Literature*, edited by Jacob Blanck.

Important activities during 1954: The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Society at Hartford, Connecticut.

Association of American Geographers.

Founded 1904; incorporated 1937;
merged with American Society for Professional Geographers 1948.

Address: Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Officers:

President: Joseph A. Russell

Vice-President: Louis O. Quam

Secretary: Burton W. Adkinson

Treasurer: Hoyt Lemons

Qualifications for membership: The principal criterion is mature professional activity in the field of geography. This criterion shall be considered to have

been met by an individual who possesses any one of the following qualifications: (a) a graduate degree in geography (or equivalent education), or (b) an undergraduate degree in geography and at least two years' full-time service as a professional geographer, or (c) significant professional contributions to the field of geography. Associates are persons who are actively interested in the objectives of the Association but who do not meet the qualifications for membership.

Membership: Members, 1,279; Associates, 490. Total, 1,769.

Dues: Members, \$10.00; Associates, \$7.50; 50 percent reduction to registered students.

Publications in 1954: *The Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (quarterly). Editor, Walter M. Kollmorgen, Department of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. *The Professional Geographer* (bimonthly). Editor, Meredith F. Burrill, 5513 Grove Street, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

Major publication ventures: *American Geography: Inventory and Prospect*, published in March 1954.

Honors and awards given by Association: Award for outstanding achievement given Homer L. Shantz. Meritorious Contribution Awards given to Francis L. Marschner, Raymond E. Murphy and J. Wreford Watson.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, National Research Council, International Geographical Union (through the National Research Council), American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Standing committees: Budget, Careers in Geography, Cartography, Finance, Geography of the Americas, Honors, Geographers in National Defense, International Fellowships and Research Grants, Membership, National Atlas, Placement, Publications, Relations with Foreign Geographers, Regional Divisions, Trends in Training and Placement of Geographers, Credentials, Air Force ROTC, Exchange of Publications, Research Funds.

Meetings in 1954: 50th Annual Meeting,

April 11-14, Philadelphia. 570 persons in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: 51st Annual Meeting, April 11-14, Memphis, Tennessee.

American Sociological Society.

Founded, 1905; incorporated, 1906. Address: New York University, Washington Square, New York 3, New York.

Officers:

President: Donald Young

President-Elect: Herbert Blumer

First Vice-President: Philip M. Hauser
Second Vice-President: Robin M. Williams, Jr.

Secretary: Wellman J. Warner

Executive Officer: Matilda White Riley

Qualifications for membership: Active (applicant must either [1] have received Ph.D. degree in sociology or equivalent professional training in sociology, or [2] have substantial professional achievement in sociology, or [3] have received a Ph.D. or its equivalent or have substantial professional achievement in a closely related field, provided that the applicant's interest and activities have sociological emphasis or implications); Associate (any person interested in study, teaching, or research in sociology); Student (registered undergraduate and graduate students in residence at educational institutions who have not completed all requirements for Ph.D. and who are sponsored by a member of the Society); Joint (Active and Associate, may be taken out by husband and wife, both of whom shall have the rights and privileges to which their respective categories of membership entitle them).

Membership: Active, 1,983; Associate, 1,138; Student, 1,468. Total, 4,584.

Dues: Active, \$10.00; Associate, \$10.00; Student, \$5.00; Joint, \$11.00; Life, \$200.00; Joint Life, \$230.00; Donor, \$20.00.

Meetings in 1954:

Annual, September 8-10, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; 1,000 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955:

Annual, August 31-September 2, Hotel Shorham, Washington, D. C.

Meetings in 1956:

Annual, September 7-10, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Social Science Research Council.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Sociological Association.

Important meetings scheduled: International Sociological Association, August 22-29, 1956, Amsterdam, Holland.

Standing committees: Council, Budget, Classification, Editorial Board, Publications, Nominations and Elections, Training and Professional Standards, Membership, Research, Resolutions, Public Relations.

Publications:

American Sociological Review, bimonthly (19). Editor, Robert E. L. Faris, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington. (New editor appointed for 1955: Leonard Broom, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles 24, California.)

Major publication ventures: A pilot program is underway for a series of bulletins describing the current literature in various fields to which sociology is applied.

Important activities during 1954: Publication of the special issue on Small Group Research—December 1954 issue of *American Sociological Review*. Enlarged annual meeting programs.

College Art Association of America.

Founded, 1912; incorporated, 1931.

Address: Room 300, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Officers:

President: Lamar Dodd

Vice-President: Millard Meiss

Secretary: Joseph C. Sloane

Treasurer: John W. Straus

Qualifications for membership: Active (available to institutions, instructors, scholars, artists, museum workers, students of Fine Arts); Annual (available to collectors, connoisseurs, and others interested in the study of art but not eligible for Active membership); Limited (primarily for stu-

dents, restricted to a period of five years); Sustaining (for institutions).

Dues: Active, \$10.00; Annual, \$15.00; limited, \$7.50; Life, \$250.00; Sustaining, \$1,000.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, January 28-30, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 500 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, January 27-29, New York City.

Honors and awards given by Association: Annual award in Journalistic Art Criticism; annual award in Art Historical Scholarship.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing committees: Accreditation, Committee to award annually a citation for the most distinguished publication in art historical scholarship, Committee to award annually a citation for the best art criticism appearing regularly in a newspaper or periodical, Publications.

Publications in 1954:

The Art Bulletin (XXXVI vol.). Editor, J. Carson Webster, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

The College Art Journal (XIV vol.). Editor, Henry R. Hope, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Important activities during 1954: Annual meeting of the Association.

History of Science Society.

Founded 1924; incorporated, 1925.

Address: In care of the Secretary (Marie Boas), Brandeis University, Waltham 54, Massachusetts.

Officers:

President: Dorothy Stimson

Vice-Presidents: Henry Guerlac, Marshall Clagett

Secretary: Marie Boas

Treasurer: Stanley M. Loomis

Qualifications for membership: Interest in the history of science.

Membership: Members, 675; Library Subscribers, 475. Total, 1,150.

Dues: Regular, \$7.50; Student, \$5.00 (limited to three years); Sustaining, \$50.00 or more.

Meetings in 1954: April 3-4, Baltimore, Maryland; approximately 50 persons in attendance. December 29-30, New York, in conjunction with the AHA;

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approximately 150 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: December 29, in conjunction with the American Historical Association.

Honors and awards given by Society: The George Sarton Medal, to be awarded to a person who has made an outstanding contribution to the history of science. Also, to be established, a History of Science Essay Prize.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies; American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Affiliations with international bodies: Union internationale d'histoire des sciences.

Standing committees: Editorial (responsibility for *ISIS*), Financial.

Publications in 1954:
ISIS (45). Editor, I. Bernard Cohen, Widener Library 189, Harvard University.

Linguistic Society of America.

Founded, 1924; incorporated, 1940.
Address: In care of the Secretary (Archibald A. Hill), 1719 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Officers:
President: Zellig Harris
Vice-President: Yakov Malkiel
Secretary-Treasurer: Archibald A. Hill

Qualifications for membership: Regular (an interest in language and linguistics); Student (an interest in language and linguistics and regular enrollment as a candidate for a degree in a North American college or university); Honorary (elected foreign scholars—never to exceed twenty-five at any time).

Membership: Regular, 1,021; Student, 84; Honorary, 23; Subscribing libraries, 458. Total, 1,586.

Dues: Regular, \$8.00; Student, \$4.00; Subscribing memberships (by libraries), \$8.00.

Meetings in 1954:
Summer, August 1-2, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, University of Chicago; approximately 150 in attendance.

Annual, December 28-29, Hotel Tulier, Detroit; approximately 100 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955:
Summer, August, in conjunction with

the Linguistic Institute, Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Annual, December, Palmer House, Chicago, following the meeting of the Modern Language Association.

Honors and awards given by Society: Collitz Professorship of Comparative Indo-European Philology, annually during the Linguistic Institute (awarded in 1953 to George S. Lane, University of North Carolina).

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Affiliations with international bodies: Indogermanische Gesellschaft; Société de Linguistique de Paris; the Philological Society (Great Britain); sends delegates to the Permanent International Committee of Linguists.

Standing committees: Executive, Publications, Nominating, Research, Administrative Committee of the Linguistic Institute.

Publications in 1954:
Language, quarterly (29) and Supplements (Bulletin 26). Editor, Bernard Bloch, Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Important activities during 1954: Holding of three Linguistic Institutes in conjunction with the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan and the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University. Two meetings for the reading of research papers; publication of journal and supplements.

Important activities planned for 1955: Continuation of the three Linguistic Institutes described above, though this year the summer meeting of the Society and the Collitz Professorship will be at the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University.

Mediaeval Academy of America.

Founded and incorporated, 1925.
Address: 1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Officers:
President: Austin P. Evans
Vice-Presidents: Albert M. Friend, Jr., Albert C. Baugh
Clerk: Urban T. Holmes, Jr.

Treasurer: John Nicholas Brown

Secretary: Charles R. D. Miller

Qualifications for membership: Fellows and Corresponding Fellows are elected by the existing Fellows for distinguished scholarship in the mediaeval field; other categories of membership are open to all persons interested in mediaeval studies.

Membership: Active, 1,120; Contributing, 81; Life, 55; Fellows, 45; Corresponding Fellows, 39. Total, 1,350.

Dues: Active, \$7.50; Contributing, \$10.00; Life, \$200.00; Fellows, none; Corresponding Fellows, none.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, April 9-10, Toronto; 125 persons in attendance. Annual dinner meeting with American Historical Association, December 28, New York; 80 persons in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, April 29-30, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Honors and awards given by Society: Haskins Medal not awarded in 1954.

Affiliations with other learned national bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

International activities: The Mediaeval Academy and the Royal Historical Society in England are jointly responsible for preparation of a revised edition of Gross, *Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485*.

Standing committees: Award of the Haskins Medal.

Publications in 1954:

Speculum (XXIX). Editor, Charles R. D. Miller, 1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

The History of Bukhara, translated from a Persian abridgement of the Arabic original of Narshahki, by R. N. Frye.

Averroes Compendia Librorum Aristotelis qui Parva Naturalia Vocantur (Hebrew text), edited by H. Blumberg.

Major research enterprises directed or supported by Society: Excavations at Cluny in France; edition of commentaries of Averroes on the works of Aristotle.

American Musicological Society.

Founded, 1934; incorporated, 1942.

Address: In care of the Secretary (Louise Cuyler) 802 Burton Tower, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Officers:

President: Karl Geiringer

First Vice-President: J. M. Cooper Smith

Second Vice-President: David D. Boyden

Secretary: Louise Cuyler

Treasurer: Otto E. Albrecht

Qualifications for membership: Support of the purposes of the Society and nomination by a member in good standing.

Membership: Members, 880; Student members, 149; Corresponding, 9. Total, 1,038.

Dues: Members, \$6.50; Student members, \$4.50; Subscribers to *Journal*, \$6.00.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, December 27-29, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, December 28-30, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies, Music Library Association, Music Teachers' National Association, National Music Council.

Affiliations with international bodies: Cooperation in activities and meetings of the International Society for Musicology.

Standing committees: Publication, Program, Membership.

Publications in 1954:

Journal of the American Musicological Society (VII). Editor, Charles Warren Fox, Eastman School of Music, Rochester 4, New York.

John Dunstable, *Complete Works* (ed. Manfred Bukofzer), *Musica Britannica* Vol. VIII. Published jointly by the Royal Musical Association and the American Musicological Society.

Major publication ventures: Johannes Ockeghem, *Collected Works* (ed. D. Plamenac).

Important activities during 1954: Publication in collaboration with the Musicology Committee of the Music Teachers' National Association, of a continuing annual list of doctoral dissertations, completed and also in pro-

gress, in American universities; report of the Committee on Graduate Studies in Music.

Far Eastern Association.

Founded, 1941; incorporated, 1948. Address: In care of the Secretary (Ronald S. Anderson), P.O. Box 2067, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Officers:

President: Kenneth S. Latourette

Vice-President: Edwin O. Reischauer

Secretary: Ronald S. Anderson

Treasurer: Hyman Kublin

Directors: Cora Du Bois, Marius B. Jansen, E. A. Kracke, Jr., Earl H. Pritchard, Edwin G. Beal, Schuyler Van R. Cammann, Shannon McCune, Karl J. Pelzer, Joseph K. Yamagawa

Honorary Directors: Rupert Emerson, Felix Keesing

Qualifications for membership: Membership is open to all persons interested in Far Eastern Studies.

Membership: Regular, 681; Associate, 22; Supporting, 22; Honorary, 7; Life, 1; Patron, 1. Total, 734.

Dues: Regular, \$6.00; Associate (wives or husbands of members), \$1.00; Supporting, \$10.00; Honorary, none; Life, contribution of \$150.00; Patron, contribution of \$500.00 or more.

Meetings in 1954: Annual, April 13, New York City; 200 persons in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual, March 29-31, Washington, D. C.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Standing committees: Executive, Nominating, Program, Membership, Advisory Editorial Board, Editorial Board, Far Eastern Monographs, Local Arrangements Committee (for annual meetings).

Publications in 1954:

The Far Eastern Quarterly (XIII, Nos. 2, 3, 4; XIV, No. 1). Editor, Arthur F. Wright, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

Important activities during 1954: Publications; annual meeting.

The American Society for Aesthetics.

Founded 1942; incorporated, 1944. Address: Business (Care of The Press of Western Reserve University, Adelbert

Road, Cleveland 6, Ohio); Editorial (The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland 6, Ohio).

Officers:

President: Helmut Hungerland

Vice-President: D. W. Gotshalk

Secretary-Treasurer: John F. White

Qualifications for membership: Interest in furthering study, research, discussion, and publication in aesthetics.

Dues: Annual, \$6.00; Foreign, \$7.00; Contributing, \$10.00; Sustaining, \$25.00; Life, \$200.00.

Membership: Total, 590.

Meetings in 1954:

Annual, October 28-30, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.

Regional: Cleveland Society for Aesthetics, four meetings with average of 45 in attendance.

West Coast Division, three meetings with average of 50 in attendance.

Pacific Coast Division, annual meeting with about 50 in attendance, and 17 seminars held in Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco.

Northwest Division, annual meeting with average of 50 in attendance.

New York Division, two meetings with about 50 in attendance.

Meetings in 1955: Annual meeting will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, October 28-30.

Honors and awards given by Society: Three prizes for best articles on non-objective painting, awarded to Stephen C. Pepper, Kenneth Lindsay, Jerome Ashmore.

Affiliations with other national learned bodies: American Council of Learned Societies.

Affiliations with international bodies: International Federation of Philosophic Societies.

Standing committees: Board of Trustees, Editorial Council, Supporting Institutions.

Publications during 1954:

Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism (vol. 12, nos. 3 and 4; vol. 13, nos. 1 and 2). Editor, Thomas Munro, The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Special activities during 1954: Publication of the *Journal*; annual meeting and regional meetings; awards given and awards announced.

Special activities planned during 1955:
Publication of the *Journal*; annual
meeting and regional meetings; award
of Matchette Prizes in Aesthetics and

Philosophy of Art; organization of
International Congress of Aesthetics,
tentatively scheduled at Venice in
September, 1956.

Delegates of Constituent Societies 1955

American Philosophical Society (1743), Richard H. Shryock, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 5, Maryland.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1780), Taylor Starck, Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

American Antiquarian Society (1812), Walter M. Whitehill, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Massachusetts.

American Oriental Society (1842), John A. Wilson, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

American Numismatic Society (1858), George C. Miles, American Numismatic Society, New York 32, New York.

American Philological Association (1869), John L. Heller, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Archaeological Institute of America (1879), Henry T. Rowell, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 5, Maryland.

Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis (1880), John W. Flight, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Modern Language Association of America (1883), William R. Parker, New York University, New York 3, New York.

American Historical Association (1884), Charles H. Taylor, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

American Economic Association (1885), Frank H. Knight, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

American Folklore Society (1888), Erminie W. Voegelin, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

American Philosophical Association (1901), Cornelius Krusé, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

American Anthropological Association (1902), David B. Stout, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

American Political Science Association (1903), Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Bibliographical Society of America (1904), Curt F. Buhler, Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, New York.

Association of American Geographers (1904), John Warren Nystrom, United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

American Sociological Society (1905), Robert C. Angell, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

College Art Association of America (1912), Rensselaer W. Lee, New York University, New York, New York.

History of Science Society (1924), Max Fisch, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Linguistic Society of America (1924), J Milton Cowan, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Mediaeval Academy of America (1925), B. J. Whiting, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

American Musicological Society (1934), J. M. Coopersmith, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Far Eastern Association (1941), John K. Fairbank, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

American Society for Aesthetics (1942), Helmut Hungerland, California College of Arts and Crafts, Oakland 18, California.

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